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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 3, 1902

SIN AGAINST THE HOLY GHOST.

In order to settle a difference of opinion which seems to have arisen among some of our friends in a northern settlement, we are asked to explain the sin committed by Ananias and Sapphira. The question is: "Did they lie to men or to God or

both, and also did they not sin against the Holy Ghost, for they had evidently received a testimony that they should give all their belongings to God's authorized servants, and, further, if a person did not pay full tithing, yet pre-tended he did so, would not that be a sin against the Holy Ghost?

Reference is made by our correspond ent to Matthew xii, in which the words of the Savior are recorded as follows:

"Wherefore I say unto you, all man-ner of sin and blasphemy shall be for-given unto men; but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost will not be forgiven unto men, And whosoever speak-eth a word against the Son of Man is shall be forgiven him; but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come." Verses 31-32.

The sin against the Holy Chost, or he unpardonable sin, has been the subject of much controversy for centuries past. But all misunderstanding conerning it has been effectually disposed of, to those who pay attention to the word of the Lord in the present dispensation, and there need be no contention or dubiety about it among the Latter-day Saints. The subject is treated of in the Vision, related in section 76 of the Doctrine and Covenants, and also in section 132 of the same times in the Deseret News.

We shall not, therefore, enter extenrively into a dissertation on the subect, but will state in brief that no one can commit the sin against the Holy Ghost, which is unpardonable, who has ot received that heavenly gift, entered into the "everlasting covenant' which cludes the authority of the Holy Priesthood, and after having been en-Spirit does not turn away from the truth, or deny the Holy Spirit and the only begotten of the Father, assenting to his death and shedding innocent

There are some sins which may be forgiven through repentance and reform in this world; there are others which may be forgiven on the same terms in the world to come: there are still others which cannot be forgiven, but the penalty will have to be inflicted until the offender has "paid the uttermost farthing." But the very extreme of guilt, the perpetrator of which canot be redeemed but becomes cause the culprit cannot repent, and there is for him "no more offering for sin," he has committed the "sin unto death." His fate is that of the devil and his angels, and the height, depth and end of his misery and punishment

no man knows. Ananias and Sapphira did not com mit the sin for which there is no redemption. They did, no doubt sin wilfully and against light. Peter declared they had "not lied unto man but unto God," This was because Peter represented Deity in the authority of presiding Apostle. They lied to the Holy Ghost in that sense. It was not merely Peter as a man that they thus of fended, but Deity in whose name Peter ministered. The penalty of death came upon them, their sin being thus "open" and going "beforehand to judg-

What was exacted of them in the other life is not revealed, but this may be relied upon as a principle Justice will claim its own, either in this life or in that which follows and when justice is satisfied, merci will be extended wherever its arm can reach consistent with divine law. The transacression of those persons, whose names have become associated with the sin of deceit, though grievous in the sight of heaven, is not to be classed with that "sin against the Holy Ghost" from which there is no redemption.

The sin of a person who pretends to pay his full tithing and does not, should not be classed with those committed by the "sons of perdition." It is one that may be repented of. It is one that may be forgiven in this world or in the world to come. Reparation for it can be made. Therefore the idea that it is to be called "the sin against the Holy Ghost" is incorrect, and would not be entertained by Latter-day Saints who pay attention to the revelations of God that are on record. Controversies arise over just such simple matters in consequence of superficial reading. They could be settled at once and on the spot, by reference to the word of the Lord, contained in holy writ of ancient and of modern times.

#### BOYS AND CIGARETTES.

An investigation was recently car ried out quietly in the schools of one of the cities of Indiana, for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of elgarette smoking among the boys. The results are now announced by Prof. R. A. Ogg, superintendent of the schools.

one-third of the 1,200 boys included in the investigation, were either habitual or occasional smokers. It was found that the occasional smokers on an average were one year older than the boys in the same grade, that never smoked That is to say, on an average they were one year behind their classmates, while the habitual smokers were two years behind. And this was found to be the rule through all the grades. It was also found that the smokers fail and drop out of school in much larger numbers than other boys.

Another important fact also came out by the investigation. It was found that the smokers' deportment was below the average. Some of the reports of the teachers had the following notes anent boys devoted to the weed: "Selfcontrol poor; inattentive; bad memory; eareless; excitable; nervous; lazy; sleepy; slow to move; heavy eyes; sick frequently; naturally bright but no power of concentration." Such seem to be the effects of the poison upon the youthful system. Physical deterioration, especially shrinkage of the chest measurement, was one of the

features noticed. It is necessary to place the facts he-

fore the young people in their true light. They are apt to regard the counsel of parents and teachers on this subject, as on others, as undue interference with liberty; perhaps as "fogyism." They do not consider that such counsels are given for their own good. Formerly the effects of narcotics upon the human system were not fully known. Many fell into "bad habits," as they were called, from pure ignorance. This can no longer be pleaded as an excuse. Much light has been shed upon the subject, and the responsibility is consequently greater than it was formerly.

Some boys have an idea that they cannot break off smoking, having once contracted the habit. But this is a false estimate of the strength of the will when placed under proper influence. There is no chain forged for the enslavement of the soul, that cannot be broken. In the report referred to above it is stated that a crusade against the cigarette had the desired effect. Nearly all the boys gave up the weed, and a marked improvement, both intellectually and morally, followed. One boy, who had repeatedly failed gave up the weed, and now passes his examinations successfully. That is the encouraging side of the report. It shows that, although the penalty for breaking the laws of nature is inexorably exacted as long as that condition is maintained, yet, on a return to obedience and submission to the law, the reward is sure. Injury to the human system is quickly repaired in youth Of course, if that which causes injury is not removed till it has rendered the system a complete wreck, there can be

### MARCONI'S RIVAL

According to the reports, Marconl has a formidable rival in Prof. R. L. Fessenden of the United States weather bureau. The professor, it seems, has for two years conducted his experiments in wireless telegraphy and telephony, and new he is said to have brought his ave. tem to a wonderful degree of perfection, The other day his apparatus was tested in the presence of two experts of the navy department. Messages were sent and received between the island and a point ten miles below the Cape Hatteras lightship, a distance of 53 miles. Every test, it is said, was a complete success except in one instance, where a passing thundershower temporarily disabled his receiving apparatus. Messages and signals were received by Prof. Fessenden with as much clearness and dispatch as in commercial business on the ordinary telegraph

The professor does not care as yet to explain the details of his system, because it is not protected by patents. but he gave the following statement to a New York World representative:

"The essential difference between my system and Marconi's is difficult to de point are the two cribe because in no Marconi uses an ai systems alike. ransformer at the sending end, and tain way. I use neither of the above "As regards wireless telephone work, the results of our experiments were ne results of our experiments were ng a mile. We have pursued the of further, and from our recent it can be definitely stated that elephoning without wires up to a dis-ance of about 200 miles is absolutely retain of accomplishment. This is a reat advantage for wireless work, as many cases the captains of vessels ill not wish to employ a trained telescapper and our system of wireless telepholing will permit the captain himself to talk with the shore from a distance of twenty-five to seventy-five

To this he is said to have added the prediction that the ocean cable will be

abandoned in five years. Experts in several countries are ap plying themselves to the problems involved in wireless telegraphic communication, but so far Mr. Fessender seems to be in the lead, although less is known about his experiments than those of Marconi. Whether the last of the ocean cable is as near as predicted, remains to be seen, but it is more than probable that its successor in the com-

#### mercial world has already been born. ZIONISM IN BOSTON.

A Zionist conference, it is announced, will be neld at Fancuil hall, Boston, on the 25th and 26th of the present month. It is expected that this gathering of American Hebrew Zionists will be the largest ever held in this country, and important results are expected from the deliberations of the assembly. The conference will be presided over by Prof. Cottheil of Columbia college, and many eminent speakers will be heard. The Zionist movement took definite form in 1897, when an international con- munion in Arizona enjoy the respect

gress was held at Basle, Switzerland. Since then it has spread very rapidly. though many prominent Hebrews have declared it impractical. There are now Zionist societies in nearly every country in the world. In this country there are 167 societies with a total membership of about 15,000. The headquarters are in New York. The aim of the Zion-According to his report more than ists is the redemption of Palestine and the establishment in that country of a

> It will be remembered that at the international congress at Basle, in December last year, it was agreed to esland in Palestine and other parts of Syria. Intimation was made that the Sultan of Turkey would favor the plans of the Zionists, and that other European rulers had expressed themselves approvingly of Zionism. The Zionists also have a bank with a capital of \$10,-000,000, and this institution will render chancial support.

Zionism is one of the great worldnovements. It has the characteristic of many other forces put in motion by the hand of Providence. It commenced in humble way, but suddenly grew and attracted universal attention. Like the little stone in the dream of the Babylonian emperor, it appears to be destined to roll on until it becomes a vast mountain, filling the entire world.

#### THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

The following is the substance of an article by Mr. Charles Hallock, on the merican Indians. The article appeared in the American Antiquarian. Mr. Hollock says:

"The Indians, or Indigenes, of both North and South America originated from a civilization of high degree which occupied the subequatorial belt some 10,000 years ago, white the glacial sheet was still on. Population spread north-ward as the ice receded. Routes of exdus diverging from the central point odus diverging from the transfer by of departure are plainly marked by ruins and lithic records. The subseruins and lithic records. quent settlements in Arizona, Mexico, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and California indicate the successive stages of advance, as well as the persistent struggle to maintain the ancient civilzation against reversion and the ca-

tastrophes of nature.
"The varying architecture of the valleys, cliffs and mesas is an intelligible expression of the exigencies which stimulated the builders. The gradual distribution of population over the higher latitudes in after years was suplemented by accretions from Europe and Northern Asia centuries before the coming of Columbus. Wars and reprisais were the natural and inevitable results of a mixed and degenerated population with different dialects. The nounds which cover the midcontinental eas, isolated and in groups, tell the

The Korean immigration of the year 544, historically cited, which led to the founding of the Mexican empire in 1325, was but an incidental contribution the growing population of North America. So also were the very much earlier migrations from Central Amerwater across the Gulf of Mexico to Florida and Arkansas.'

It is always interesting to contemplate the conclusions arrived at by the devotees of science, concerning the origin of the American natives, though, of course, their guesses as to dates beyend the limits of history must always be put down subject to correction. however, seem to become no restoration. Youth is the right time more and more convinced that man's in which to lay the foundation for a first home was on this continent; that strong manhood and enjoyable old age. human housekeeping commenced with a high degree of civilization; and that in later ages, this country received WHEN FAST DAY WAS CHANGED colonists from beyond the sea, long be fore the time of Columbus

> It is truly remarkable that the continents of the western hemisphere. though so large, so full of wealth, so magnificent in every respect, should for centuries have become as completely forgotten by the people of the "Old World," as if they had never existed. It is equally remarkable that they were discovered just at a time when the world was prepared for the building up of a republic such as this, and not before. At any other time this country would have fallen under the kind of rule, civil and ecclesiastical, that would have made the establishment of the Church impossible, as far as human wisdom can see. The hand of Providence is as apparent in history as it is in nature, if we would but open our eyes to its manifestations.

# ARIZONA "MORMONS."

The influx of "Mormons" into Arizona has proved of very great benefit to that Territory in many ways. As usual with them wherever they go, they have demonstrated that they are the best kind of colonizers. They settle upon the waste places and turn them into blooming gardens and fruitful fields. They are not transients. They are steady settlers. They build towns and cities. They erect school houses and places of worship. They organize into peaceful associations. They add to the wealth of the State or Territory where they locate. They become a recognized and potent factor in qublic affairs. They command the respect and admiration of the better classes of society. Only a few persons and papers, that are either ignorant or malicious, have anything to say about them but that which is favorable.

Recently The Citizen, a paper published in Albuquerque, made some flings against the "Mormons" of Arizona in connection with the agitation for the admission of that Territory as a State in the Union. Whereupon the Tucson Citizen took up the cudgels, in behalf of a people about whom it has far better opportunities of knowing the facts than was its contemporary in New Mexico. Following is an editorial from its columns:

"Our contemporary is unjust to the people of Arizona whoh profess the Mormon religion. They are industrious, provident, enterprising and law abiding. They are among the best citi-zens of Arizona and we only wish that

Arizona had more of them.

A man's religious belief or lack of belief, does not enter into the scheme of existence in Arizona. Liberality of thought and freedom of opinion receive universal recognition. It is probable that a great majority of the people of Arizona adhere to some religious de-nomination and habitually attend some recognized place of worship. But this is not essential to the pursuit of peace and happiness and prosperity, and no person suffers in estate or social rela-tion because he rejects all creeds or adheres nominally or strictly to the

one of his choice.

The members of the Mormon com-

other church organizations and of those who belong to no church. They have won the respect of their neigh-bors by attending closely to their own business, by intelligent labor, by public spirit and by careful cultivation of the amenities of life that go to make what are called good neighbors. The Mormons are all right."

The Tuscon Citizen deserves the thanks of our people everywhere for its manly defense. The "Mormons" appreciate such outspoken and courageous sentiments, as much as they despise the misrepresentations of malignant or uninformed persons, who aid in ablish a "Jewish national fund" of \$1,- | the spread of rumors that do no one any 000,000, to be used for the purchase of good and originate in a disposition to injure and destroy.

#### BETTER NOT LECTURE.

And now the eccentric Miss McLane of Butte, Mont., is said to have been offered big inducements to take the lecture platform. She has attracted some attention by means of a bizarre literary product, and all at once she is invited to give "lectures."

In her book she portrays herself as a genius, a philosopher, an egotist and an oddity. She speaks of her parents. Her father died when she was eight years old, but, she says, "It is a matter of supreme indifference to me whether my father, Jim McLane of selfish memory, lived or died."

Of her mother she speaks in hardly less disrespectful terms. Her complaint is: "When I think of the exquisite love and sympathy which might be between a mother and a daughter, I feel myself defrauded of a beautiful thing rightfully mine."

But although she professes very little affection for her parents, there is one being for which she says she has strong admiration. And that is the devil. "In truth," she says, "the devil has constructed a place of infinite torture-the fair green earth, the world, But he has made that infinite thinghappiness. I forgive him for making me wonder, since possibly he may bring me happiness. I cast myself at his feet. I adore him." And again: "The devil has done me some great favors; he made me without a conscience. For which I thank thee, devil."

Now, to sane persons the idea occurs that a human being who will inflict such stuff on the public, should be gently conveyed to an asylum for the mentally deranged. She should certainly not be tempted to appear as a lecturer. It is an imposition. Not on the public, but on the unfortunate individual herself. Among the public there are some who always are willing to pay something for seeing and hearing freaks and fakes, no matter how grotesque. They need not be considered. But if the excitement of a lecturing tour should prove too much for poor Mary McLane, who evidently is not mentally strong; if what little reason she has should leave her altogether, in consequence thereof, the responsibility for the disaster would fall on the tempter that made a public exhibition of her frailties.

It is to be hoped that better counsel may prevail. Mrs. Nation was not a financial success as a lecturer. Nor is it sure that the estimable young lady gard herself as the oddest genius the world ever saw. There are a great many others. And they are said to be increasing at an alarming ratio.

Editor "News":

"Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper when the present fast day was fixed to be ob-served on Sundays? Also, please give me the address of the presiding Elder at Christiania, Norway.

"And oblige, "SUBSCRIBER."

The regular monthly fast, which, for many years, was observed in the Church in Zion on the first Thursday of every month, was changed to take place on the first Sunday in every month, by decision of the Council of the First Presidency and Apostles, on November 5, 1896. Over the signature of the First Presidency, the change was announced in the Descret News of November 7th, the same year, and the instructions contained therein were first carried out on December 5th, which was the first Sunday in the month succeeding that in which the change was officially ordered.

The address of the President of the Christiania Conference, is E. Christopherson, Osterhusgade 27, Christiania,

Fast day tomorrow. No services in the Tabernacle.

The war in the Philippines still goes on in the Senate.

By their meat shall ye know themthe rich from the poor.

Will the railroads please see to it that the engineers ring the bells softly?

There isn't much choice between being oppressed by a foreign ruler and by a Congressman Mudd has been renom-

inated. Which fact shows that his name is not mud. At the women's clubs convention at

Los Angeles, Utah is as prominent as a city set upon a hill. The peace news from South Africa is a piece of good news even though it

comes in piecemeal. What glorious weather for walking! It is surprising that the walking dele-

gates do not take advantage of it. When tramps overrun the town the police should see to it that the run is kept up by running them out of town.

Revolutionists now control Santo Doningo. But how long can they control themselves? That is the great question.

If it cost Chicago a thousand dollars

an hour to entertain Prince Henry, how

much did "King for a Day" cost Kip-Miss Mary McLane of Butte wants to meet the Devil. If she can't gratify her wish in Butte it is needless to go

The Chicago's officers who dwelt in captivity in Venice will have a better appreciation than ever of the "Bridge of Sighs."

abroad.

Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina says

they have the "sand cure" in the South. Whatever it may be, those who take it show much grit.

When General MacArthur talks of the "tuitionary control" of the United States over the Philippines he does not mean to infer that it is a school for scandal.

Is the Sampson-Schley controversy to be reopened? At the graduating exercises of the naval cadets yesterday. Dr. George T. Winston, a member of the board of visitors, made an address in which he referred to Dewey as the hero of Manila and Sampson as the hero of Santiago, at the conclusion of which he was congratulated by the president. At this distance it is very hard to see what occasion there was to refer to Admiral Sampson, as the reference was certain to arouse the hostility of the Schley partisans. The controversy should be allowed to rest.

As a final gasp before quitting the field, our morning contemporary, which has been making an exhibition of itself for several days, makes the whole matter in controversy with the "News" personal as to the editor. The only point in its "last dying speech and confession" is, that any demand for the "enforcement of law and ordinance" in this city, must of necessity be "Democratic campaign thunder." The common saying, "Save us from our friends," will suggest itself to the Republicans of this city. The implication, which is utterly false, that no demand for the execution of the law and the discharge of official duty can come from any source but that which is Democratic, must strike the members of the dominant party as so utterly idiotic and suicidal as to be unworthy of comment and beneath contempt.

The Juvenile Instructor for May 1 is out containing a fine half tone of the Prophet Joseph Smith, accompanied by a "sketch from a scientific standpoint," by N. Y. Scoffeld, an illustrated sketch of William Cullen Bryant by Ethel G. Reynolds, a signed editorial by Prest. Jos. F. Smith on "The Dime Novel," "The story of Zion's Camp," by Jos. H. Parry, "Schools in Samoa," by Nellie Josephs, On a Central American Finca, Answers to Questions, a fine half tone of Prof. Evan Stephens, with sketch; 'May Queen," by Snowdrop; "For Little Folks," and some choice selections published by the Deseret Sunday School Union.

According to a writer in the New York Sun, the following are the United States senators who are millionaires: opening paper of the May Arena.

author is Edwin Maxey, of the University of Wisconsin. "Popular Election of United States Senators," by Charles H. Fox, Ph.D., is a paper on the affirmative side of that question. A symposium on "Japanese Buddhism" presents both sides of the discussion. S. B. Elkins, West Virginia . 4,000,000
John Dryden, New Jersey . 5,000,000
Redfield Proctor, Vermont . . 3,000,000
George Peabody Wetmore, Rhode hama, describes the philosophic and doctrinal teachings of his religion, and

Eugene Hale, Maine ...... 1,000,000 If these figures are correct, there are not as many millionaires in the United States senate as popularly supposed, nor is their wealth quite as large as is generally believed. But who knows?

Co., New York. All the Massachusetts papers are not crying out against the "blue laws" by any means. Thus the Springfield Rehas the following short stories, well told of course: "A Professional Vampublican, a paper of very liberal ideas on all subjects, on this one says:

"An organized attempt is being made to make the Massachusetts prohibition of the Sunday selling of ice-cream, soda-waer and confectionery, appear in the light of a public hardship, and much is said about 'blue laws' in this connection. Members of the legislature will do well to retain their good sense. The inclusion of these articles in the list of things which can be sold on Sunday would give not only busy times at drug stores, but it would insure the opening on that day of probably half a hundred petty shops in every city of Springfield's size. Thus we should get a long step toward the opening of bus-iness places seven days of the week, something we shall be all the better off Such an enlargement of Sunday activities is not necessary, neither is it desirable; the request ought to be refused. The invasion of the continen-tal Sunday proceeds fast enough withimmediate occupation of the state."

# THE "MORMON PERIL"

In the current number of the Literary Digest appears a brief review of late utterances of the press on the anti-'Mormon" manifesto, issued some time ago by the secretaries of a number of sectarian home missionary societies. We quote the following from the Di-

Some of the daily papers express the fear that the new crusade against 'Mormonism' will do more harm than 'Persecution,' observes the New York Mail and Express, has always been a weapon that hurts the 'The average person,' adds the Louis Globe-Democrat, strongly inclined to think that the peril not quite so great as supposed. The New York Freeman's Journal Rom. Cath.) takes a very unsympathetic view of the various Protestant solutions of the 'Mormon' Mormonism,' it declares, 'is an offshoo

of Protestantism;' adding:
"'It makes no impression on Catholic ountries, Ireland, France, Italy, Spain, rtugal, or in the South American republics. If it be a political, social, and oral disease its bacilli seem to flourish in Protestant countries; Catholic countries seem to be immune. We would therefore advise the mission-boards to recall their agents from Catholic countries, where they are of no practical utility, and set them to work in and about Salt Lake, and see if they can discover an antidote and prophylactic.
"Gentlemen of the mission-boards. we understand you; we know your lit-erature and your methods; we have no confidence in you; we cannot yoke with you against the Mormons; nor can we yoke with them against you. You are both alike in error and in antagonism to the Catholic church; with the difference that you are more meddlesomely

so, more aggressively so, and more of-fensively so than the Mormons are." "The Deseret News, (Salt Lake City) the newspaper organ of the Latter-day Saints, rests easy in the belief that there is no danger that truth will be defeated by 'slanderous attacks against an inoffensive people.' It continues: Just such charges

against the Nazerene and His first followers. Just such misrepresentations sent Him to the cross, and millions of sent Him to the cross, and millions of His adherents to dungeons, to the arena, to death in its most cruel forms. Had the teachings of Christianity been accepted, there is no reason to doubt that the Roman empire would have remained. By rejecting Christianity, it sealed its own doom, while the hated and feared religion went on triumphant. And why should we not expect his-tory to repeat itself today? Truth car not be suppressed. It may have its

# Children's Wash Dresses!

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Good Friday of agony and darkness,

and the earth may be rent around it by the furies of hell, but it will also have

its resurrection morn with the chains of mortality bursted, with attending

angels, and joy and gladness. And 'Mormonism' is truth."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Anglo-Japanese Treaty" is the

Keijiro Nakamura, a native of Yoko-

the Rev. Clarence E. Rice writes upon "Buddhism as I have Seen It." "The Iconoclast as a Builder," by Shaler G. Hillyer, and "Wives," Widows, and

Hillyer, and "Wives," Widows, and Wills," by Miss M. E. Carter, are arti-cles of interest, and Luella R. Kraybill contributes a story, entitled "He Found Life,". In Editor McLean's "Notes," an

interview with C. W. Penrose, of the

Deseret News, on the "Mormon" ques-tion it is announced for publication in

the June number.-The Aliance Pub.

The May number of the Black Cat

pire," by Claire K. Alden; "As An Of-ficer and a Gentleman," Holman Day;

"The Girl in Gray," Alexander Black;
"Old Joe's Grubstake," Edith King

Latham, and "The Blizzard," H. B.

Alexander,-Short story publishing Co.,

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